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LAW FIRM OF NAREN THAPPETA  
C/O LONDON IP, INC.  
1700 DIAGONAL ROAD, SUITE 450  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

LESNIEWSKI, VICTOR D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2152

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/785,884	PHADNIS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Victor Lesniewski	2152	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50, 59, 60 and 67-78 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50, 59, 60 and 67-78 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The amendment filed 2/14/2006 has been placed of record in the file.
2. Claims 1, 10, 15, 21, 25, 30, 37, 42, and 47 have been amended.
3. Claims 51-58 and 61-66 have been canceled.
4. Claims 67-78 have been added.
5. Claims 1-50, 59, 60, and 67-78 are now pending.
6. The applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-50, 59, and 60 have been considered but are moot in view of the following new grounds of rejection.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

7. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. The applicant's submission filed on 12/22/2005 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claims 1-14, 37-46, 59, 60, 67-69, and 73-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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10. Independent claims 1, 10, 37, and 42 recite “wherein said receiving, said generating and said sending are performed in an aggregation device implemented as a single device” or the like. This clause makes the claims indefinite as it states that the sending step is performed in the aggregation device. In order to perform the step of “sending said aggregated request packet on said communication network to a peer aggregation device” in a single aggregation device, the aggregation device would have to include the communication network and the peer aggregation device. This, of course, is nonsensical and is inconsistent with the applicant’s disclosure and other claim language. Thus, the scope of claims 1, 10, 37, and 42 is unclear. For the purpose of applying prior art it will be assumed that the aggregation device performs the act of sending and that the whole sending step is not performed in the aggregation device.

11. Claims 2-9, 11-14, 38-41, 43-46, 59, 60, 67-69, and 73-75 are rejected due to their dependence on claims 1, 10, 37, and 42.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 1-4, 8-10, 14, 21-23, 25, 29, 30, 35-40, 42, 46-50, 59, 60, 69, 72, 75, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham (U.S. Patent Number 6,721,334) in view of Pereira (U.S. Patent Number 5,781,726).

14. Ketcham disclosed a method for improving the efficiency of a packet-based network by using aggregate packets. In an analogous art, Pereira disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a network. Both systems deal with data transfer from at least one end node, through a first router or edge device, through a second router or edge device, and to at least one second end node.

15. Concerning the independent claims, although Ketcham describes a system in which different types of data packets can be aggregated together, he did not explicitly state the use of a keep-alive message or poll request. However, Pereira's system is focused on the polling of point-to-point devices and explicitly states the use of a poll request from a first to a second end system and a poll response from the second to the first end system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system of Ketcham by adding the ability to use keep-alive messages as the data packets as provided by Pereira. Here the combination would satisfy the need for an improved connection oriented protocol for systems that maintain a number of end users that share a common link. See Pereira, column 4, lines 12-17. This rationale also applies to those dependent claims utilizing the same combination.

16. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham and Pereira discloses:

- <Claim 1>

A method of processing a plurality of keep-alive messages generated by a corresponding plurality of end systems, each of said plurality of keep-alive messages being designed to request the status of a corresponding point to point (PPP) session implemented on a communication network, said method comprising: receiving in an aggregation device

(Ketcham, figure 4, item 308) said plurality of keep-alive messages (Pereira, column 4, lines 31-34); generating in said aggregation device an aggregated request packet which indicates that the status of said PPP sessions is requested (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); and sending said aggregated request packet on said communication network to a peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314), wherein said receiving, said generating and said sending are performed in an aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 2>

The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving said aggregated request packet in said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22); indicating the status of said plurality of sessions in an aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and sending said aggregated reply packet to said aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308).

- <Claim 3>

The method of claim 1, further comprising receiving in said aggregation device an aggregated reply packet from said peer aggregation device, wherein said aggregated reply packet indicates the status of at least some of said plurality of PPP sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6).

- <Claim 4>

The method of claim 3, further comprising sending from said aggregation device a proxy keep-alive reply message to one of said plurality of end systems originating a corresponding one of said keep alive-messages without waiting for said aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 5, lines 45-47).

- <Claim 8>

The method of claim 1, wherein said communication network is implemented using one of frame relay, ATM and IP networks (Ketcham, column 1, lines 33-48).

- <Claim 9>

The method of claim 1, wherein said aggregation device is one of a network access server and home gateway (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 10>

A method of processing an aggregated request packet in an aggregation device, wherein said aggregated request packet indicates that the status of a plurality of point-to-point sessions are requested, said method comprising: examining said aggregated request packet to determine said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); determining the status of each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6 and 50-55); generating an aggregated reply packet indicating the status of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and sending said aggregated reply packet to said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets

can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein said examining, said determining, said generating and said sending are performed in said aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 14>

The method of claim 10, wherein said aggregation device comprises one of a network access server (NAS) and a home gateway implemented in a communication network (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 21>

An aggregation device for processing a plurality of keep-alive messages generated by a corresponding plurality of end systems, each of said plurality of keep-alive messages being designed to request the status of a corresponding point to point (PPP) session implemented on a communication network, said aggregation device comprising: first means for receiving said plurality of keep-alive messages (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308 and Pereira, column 4, lines 31-34); means for generating an aggregated request packet which indicates that the status of said PPP sessions is requested (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); and means for sending said aggregated request packet on said communication network to a peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314), wherein said means for receiving, said means for generating and said means for sending are contained in said aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).



- <Claim 22>

The aggregation device of claim 21, further comprising second means for receiving an aggregated reply packet from said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein said aggregated reply packet indicates the status of at least some of said plurality of PPP sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6).

- <Claim 23>

The aggregation device of claim 22, further comprising means for sending a proxy keep-alive reply message to one of said plurality of end systems originating a corresponding one of said keep alive-messages without waiting for said aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 5, lines 45-47).

- <Claim 25>

An aggregation device for processing an aggregated request packet, wherein said aggregated request packet indicates that the status of a plurality of point-to-point sessions are requested, said aggregation device comprising: means for examining said aggregated request packet to determine said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); means for determining the status of each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6 and 50-55); means for generating an aggregated reply packet indicating the status of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and means for sending said aggregated reply packet to said peer aggregation

device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein said means for examining, said means for determining, said means for generating and said means for sending are implemented in said aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 29>

The aggregation device of claim 25, wherein said aggregation device comprises one of a network access server (NAS) and a home gateway implemented in a communication network (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 30>

An aggregation device for processing an aggregated request packet, wherein said aggregated request packet indicates that the status of a plurality of point-to-point sessions are requested, said aggregation device comprising: an input interface receiving said aggregated request packet (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); a de-encapsulator examining said aggregated request packet to determine that said aggregated request packet relates to requesting the status of point-to-point sessions (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22); a reply generator determining the status of each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions, and generating an aggregated reply packet indicating the status of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and an output interface sending said aggregated reply packet to said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein said input interface, said de-

encapsulator, said reply generator and said output interface are contained in said aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 35>

The aggregation device of claim 30, further comprising a keep-alive processor coupled to said de-encapsulator, wherein said keep-alive processor examines said aggregated request packet to determine that status of point-to-point sessions is requested and causes said reply generator to generate said aggregated reply packet (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22 and Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6).

- <Claim 36>

The aggregation device of claim 30, wherein said aggregation device comprises one of a network access server (NAS) and a home gateway implemented in a communication network (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 37>

A computer-readable medium carrying one or more sequences of instructions for causing a aggregation device to process a plurality of keep-alive messages generated by a corresponding plurality of end systems, each of said plurality of keep-alive messages being designed to request the status of a corresponding point to point (PPP) session implemented on a communication network, wherein execution of said one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors contained in said aggregation device causes said one or more processors to perform the actions of: receiving in an aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308) said plurality of keep-alive messages (Pereira, column 4, lines 31-34); generating in said aggregation device an aggregated request

packet which indicates that the status of said PPP sessions is requested (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); and sending said aggregated request packet on said communication network to a peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314), wherein said receiving, said generating and said sending are performed in an aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 38>

The computer-readable medium of claim 37, further comprising: receiving said aggregated request packet in said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22); indicating the status of said plurality of sessions in an aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and sending said aggregated reply packet to said aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308).

- <Claim 39>

The computer-readable medium of claim 37, further comprising receiving in said aggregation device an aggregated reply packet from said peer aggregation device, wherein said aggregated reply packet indicates the status of at least some of said plurality of PPP sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6).

- <Claim 40>

The computer-readable medium of claim 39, further comprising sending a proxy keep-alive reply message to one of said plurality of end systems originating a corresponding

one of said keep alive-messages without waiting for said aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 5, lines 45-47).

- <Claim 42>

A computer-readable medium carrying one or more sequences of instructions for causing an aggregation device to process an aggregated request packet, wherein said aggregated request packet indicates that the status of a plurality of point-to-point sessions are requested, wherein execution of said one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors contained in said aggregation device causes said one or more processors to perform the actions of: examining said aggregated request packet to determine said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Ketcham, column 8, lines 15-22, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira); determining the status of each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6 and 50-55); generating an aggregated reply packet indicating the status of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314); and sending said aggregated reply packet to said peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein said examining, said determining, said generating and said sending are performed in said aggregation device implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 46>

The computer-readable medium of claim 42, wherein said aggregation device comprises one of a network access server (NAS) and a home gateway implemented in a communication network (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 47>

A communication network comprising: a first aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308) receiving a plurality of keep-alive messages (Pereira, column 4, lines 31-34) generated by a corresponding plurality of end systems, each of said plurality of keep-alive messages being designed to request the status of a corresponding point to point (PPP) session implemented on said communication network, said first aggregation device generating an aggregated request packet which indicates that the status of said PPP sessions is requested (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira), and sending said aggregated request packet (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4); and a peer aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314) receiving said aggregated request packet and indicating the status of said plurality of sessions in an aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 6, lines 1-6, wherein Pereira's response polls may be aggregated at Ketcham's router 314), said peer aggregation packet sending said aggregated reply packet to said first aggregation device (Ketcham, figure 4, inherently data packets can also flow from router 314 to router 308), wherein each of said first aggregation device and said peer aggregation device is implemented as a single device (Ketcham, figure 4, items 308 and 314).

- <Claim 48>

The communication network of claim 47, wherein said first aggregation device is located at an edge of said communication networks (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 49>

The communication network of claim 48, further comprising an access network coupling said first aggregation device to said corresponding plurality of end systems, wherein said plurality of keep-alive messages are received on said access network (Ketcham, figure 4, item 106).

- <Claim 50>

The communication network of claim 49, wherein said first aggregation device and said peer aggregation device respectively comprise a network access server (NAS) and a home gateway (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

- <Claim 59>

The method of claim 1, wherein said aggregation device is physically separate from said plurality of end systems (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 60>

The method of claim 10, wherein said aggregation device is physically separate from said plurality of end systems (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 69>

The method of claim 1, wherein each of said PPP sessions terminates at a home gateway, and wherein said aggregation device comprises a switching device and is in the path of

each of said PPP sessions from a corresponding one of said plurality of end systems to said home gateway (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 72>

The aggregation device of claim 30, wherein each of said PPP sessions terminates at a home gateway, and wherein said aggregation device comprises a switching device and is in the path of each of said PPP sessions from a corresponding one of said plurality of end systems to said home gateway (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 75>

The computer readable medium of claim 37, wherein each of said PPP sessions terminates at a home gateway, and wherein said aggregation device comprises a switching device and is in the path of each of said PPP sessions from a corresponding one of said plurality of end systems to said home gateway (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

- <Claim 78>

The aggregation device of claim 21, wherein each of said PPP sessions terminates at a home gateway, and wherein said aggregation device comprises a switching device and is in the path of each of said PPP sessions from a corresponding one of said plurality of end systems to said home gateway (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308).

Since the combination of Ketcham and Pereira discloses all of the above limitations, claims 1-4, 8-10, 14, 21-23, 25, 29, 30, 35-40, 42, 46-50, 59, 60, 69, 72, 75, and 78 are rejected.



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17. Claims 5-7, 11, 13 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 41, 43, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham in view of Pereira, as applied above, further in view of Chao et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,964,837), hereinafter referred to as Chao.

18. The combination of Ketcham and Pereira disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a network that uses aggregation of packets. In an analogous art, Chao disclosed a method of monitoring the topology of a network using polling and event-monitoring. Just as the combination of Ketcham and Pereira, Chao's system is utilized in point-to-point networks.

19. Concerning claim 5, although the combination of Ketcham and Pereira did not explicitly state the use of a table to track the status of sessions in the network, Chao's main focus is a table or topology map, containing information about the operability of nodes in his system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Ketcham and Pereira by adding a status table as provided by Chao. Here the combination satisfies the need for an improved method of monitoring a point-to-point network. See Chao, column 2, lines 15-24. This rationale also applies to other similar dependent claims utilizing the same combination.

20. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Chao discloses:

- <Claim 5>

The method of claim 4, further comprising: maintaining a remote status table in said aggregation device, wherein said remote status table indicates the status of sessions supported by said aggregation device (Chao, column 5, lines 46-50); updating said remote status table with the information in said aggregated reply packet (Chao, column 6,

lines 1-13); and generating said proxy keep-alive reply according to said remote status table (Chao, column 6, lines 55-65).

- <Claim 6>

The method of claim 5, wherein said proxy keep-alive message indicates that the corresponding session is alive/OK when a first keep-alive message is received for the corresponding session (Pereira, column 10, lines 29-38).

- <Claim 7>

The method of claim 6, further comprising initializing the status of each of said session to alive/OK such that said proxy keep-alive message in response to said first keep-alive message indicates alive/OK status (Pereira, column 10, lines 18-28).

- <Claim 11>

The method of claim 10, wherein said determining comprises accessing a local status table which contains the status information of at least some of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Chao, column 8, lines 52-58).

- <Claim 13>

The method of claim 10, wherein said generating comprises setting a bit to one logical value to indicate that a corresponding one of said plurality of sessions is OK/alive, and to another logical value to indicate that said corresponding one of said plurality of session not OK/alive (Chao, column 5, lines 50-53).

- <Claim 24>

The aggregation device of claim 23, further comprising: means for maintaining a remote status table in said aggregation device, wherein said remote status table indicates the

status of sessions supported by said aggregation device (Chao, column 5, lines 46-50); means for updating said remote status table with the information in said aggregated reply packet (Chao, column 6, lines 1-13); and means for generating said proxy keep-alive reply according to said remote status table (Chao, column 6, lines 55-65).

- <Claim 26>

The aggregation device of claim 25, wherein said means for determining comprises means for accessing a local status table which contains the status information of at least some of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Chao, column 8, lines 52-58).

- <Claim 28>

The aggregation device of claim 25, wherein said means for generating sets a bit in said aggregated reply packet to one logical value to indicate that a corresponding one of said plurality of sessions is OK/alive, and to another logical value to indicate that said corresponding one of said plurality of session not OK/alive (Chao, column 5, lines 50-53).

- <Claim 31>

The aggregation device of claim 30, further comprising a local status table storing the status information of at least some of said plurality of point-to-point sessions, wherein said reply generator determines the status of said at least some of said plurality of point-to-point sessions by accessing said local status table (Chao, column 8, lines 52-58).

- <Claim 32>

The aggregation device of claim 31, further comprising a session manager updating the status of said plurality of point-to-point sessions in said local status table (Chao, column 7, lines 64-66).

- <Claim 34>

The aggregation device of claim 30, wherein said reply generator sets a bit in said aggregated reply packet to one logical value to indicate that a corresponding one of said plurality of sessions is OK/alive, and to another logical value to indicate that said corresponding one of said plurality of session not OK/alive (Chao, column 5, lines 50-53).

- <Claim 41>

The computer-readable medium of claim 40, further comprising: maintaining a remote status table in said aggregation device, wherein said remote status table indicates the status of sessions supported by said aggregation device (Chao, column 5, lines 46-50); updating said remote status table with the information in said aggregated reply packet (Chao, column 6, lines 1-13); and generating said proxy keep-alive reply according to said remote status table (Chao, column 6, lines 55-65).

- <Claim 43>

The computer-readable medium of claim 42, wherein said determining comprises accessing a local status table which contains the status information of at least some of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Chao, column 8, lines 52-58).

- <Claim 45>

The computer-readable medium of claim 42, wherein said generating comprises setting a bit to one logical value to indicate that a corresponding one of said plurality of sessions is OK/alive, and to another logical value to indicate that said corresponding one of said plurality of session not OK/alive (Chao, column 5, lines 50-53).

Since the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Chao discloses all of the above limitations, claims 5-7, 11, 13, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 41, 43, and 45 are rejected.

21. Claims 12, 27, 33, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham in view of Pereira further in view of Chao, as applied above, further in view of Simpson ("RFC 1661: Point-to-Point Protocol," July 1994).

22. The combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Chao disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a point-to-point network by aggregating packets and maintaining a status table. In an analogous art, Simpson disclosed an overview of the point-to-point protocol.

23. Concerning claim 12, although the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Chao did not explicitly teach the use of a magic number associated with each session, Simpson taught a magic number for use with the point-to-point protocol. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Chao by adding a magic number as provided by Simpson. Again the combination satisfies the need for an improved method of monitoring a point-to-point network. See Chao,

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column 2, lines 15-24. This rationale also applies to other similar dependent claims utilizing the same combination.

24. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Chao, and Simpson discloses:

- <Claim 12>

The method of claim 10, wherein said generating comprises including a client magic number associated with each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Simpson, pages 45-47).

- <Claim 27>

The aggregation device of claim 25, wherein said means for generating includes a client magic number associated with each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Simpson, pages 45-47).

- <Claim 33>

The aggregation device of claim 30, wherein said reply generator includes in said aggregated reply packet a client magic number associated with each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Simpson, pages 45-47).

- <Claim 44>

The computer-readable medium of claim 42, wherein said generating comprises including a client magic number associated with each of said plurality of point-to-point sessions (Simpson, pages 45-47).

Since the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Chao, and Simpson discloses all of the above limitations, claims 12, 27, 33, and 44 are rejected.

25. Claims 15, 16, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham in view of Pereira, as applied above, further in view of Rosenberg et al. ("An RTP Payload Format for User Multiplexing," May 1998), hereinafter referred to as Rosenberg.

26. The combination of Ketcham and Pereira disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a network that uses aggregation of packets. In an analogous art, Rosenberg disclosed a method of aggregating RTP data for multiple users in a point-to-point system. Just as the combination of Ketcham and Pereira, Rosenberg's system is utilized in point-to-point networks.

27. Concerning claim 15, although the combination of Ketcham and Pereira did not explicitly state that the aggregated message includes fewer bits than the sum of the data forming the non-aggregated messages, this is a well known result in message aggregation. This is evidenced by Rosenberg whose system creates an aggregated message that is smaller than the sum of the original messages in order to improve packet efficiency. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Ketcham and Pereira by adding the ability for the message aggregator to include fewer bits in the data than the sum of data forming the plurality of messages together as provided by Rosenberg. Here the combination satisfies the need for an improved connection oriented protocol for systems that maintain a number of end users that share a common link. See Pereira, column 4, lines 12-17. This rationale also applies to similar dependent claims utilizing the same combination.

28. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg discloses:

- <Claim 15>

An aggregation device for processing a plurality of keep-alive messages generated by a corresponding plurality of end systems, each of said plurality of keep-alive messages being designed to request the status of a corresponding point to point (PPP) session implemented on a communication network, said aggregation device comprising: an input interface receiving said plurality of keep-alive messages (Ketcham, figure 4, item 308 and Pereira, column 4, lines 31-34); a message aggregator coupled to said input interface, said message aggregator examining said plurality of message and generating data according to a format indicating that the status of said PPP sessions is requested (Ketcham, column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 4, wherein the aggregated packet contains the poll requests as disclosed by Pereira), wherein said message aggregator includes fewer bits in said data than the sum of data forming said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”); and an output interface sending an aggregated request packet on said communication network to a peer aggregation device, said aggregated request packet containing said data generated by said message aggregator (Ketcham, figure 4, item 314).

- <Claim 16>

The aggregation device of claim 15, further comprising an encapsulator encapsulating said data in a packet suitable for transmission on said communication network (Pereira, column 2, lines 19-25, wherein encapsulation is inherent to PPP).



- <Claim 67>

The method of claim 1, wherein said generating includes less data in said aggregated request packet than the data forming said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 68>

The method of claim 67, wherein each of said plurality of keep-alive messages contains an identifier of a corresponding PPP session, wherein said generating comprises: selecting said identifier of each of said plurality of keep-alive messages (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2); and forming said aggregated request packet from said identifiers (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2), whereby said aggregated request packet contains less data than said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 70>

The aggregation device of claim 30, wherein said reply generator includes less data in said aggregated request packet than the data forming said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 71>

The aggregation device of claim 70, wherein each of said plurality of keep-alive messages contains an identifier of a corresponding PPP session, wherein said reply generator operates to: select said identifier of each of said plurality of keep-alive messages (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2); and form said aggregated request packet from said identifiers (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2), whereby said aggregated request

packet contains less data than said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 73>

The computer readable medium of claim 37, wherein said generating includes less data in said aggregated request packet than the data forming said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 74>

The computer readable medium of claim 73, wherein each of said plurality of keep-alive messages contains an identifier of a corresponding PPP session, wherein said generating comprises: selecting said identifier of each of said plurality of keep-alive messages (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2); and forming said aggregated request packet from said identifiers (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2), whereby said aggregated request packet contains less data than said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 76>

The aggregation device of claim 21, wherein said means for generating includes less data in said aggregated request packet than the data forming said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning “On the other hand...”).

- <Claim 77>

The aggregation device of claim 76, wherein each of said plurality of keep-alive messages contains an identifier of a corresponding PPP session, wherein said means for generating operates to: select said identifier of each of said plurality of keep-alive

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messages (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2); and form said aggregated request packet from said identifiers (Rosenberg, pages 3-5, section 2), whereby said aggregated request packet contains less data than said plurality of keep-alive messages together (Rosenberg, page 2, paragraph beginning "On the other hand...").

Since the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg discloses all of the above limitations, claims 15, 16, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, and 77 are rejected.

29. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham in view of Pereira further in view of Rosenberg, as applied above, further in view of Chao.

30. The combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a network that uses aggregation of packets. In an analogous art, Chao disclosed a method of monitoring the topology of a network using polling and event-monitoring. Just as the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg, Chao's system is utilized in point-to-point networks.

31. Concerning claim 17, although the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg did not explicitly state the use of a table to track the status of sessions in the network, Chao's main focus is a table or topology map, containing information about the operability of nodes in his system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, and Rosenberg by adding a status table as provided by Chao. Here the combination satisfies the need for an improved method of monitoring a point-to-point network. See Chao, column 2, lines 15-24. This rationale also applies to other similar dependent claims utilizing the same combination.

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32. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, and Chao discloses:

- <Claim 17>

The aggregation device of claim 16, further comprising: a remote status table indicating the status of sessions supported by said aggregation device (Chao, column 5, lines 46-50); and a de-aggregator receiving an aggregated reply packet from said peer aggregation device, wherein said aggregated reply packet indicates the status of at least some of said plurality of PPP sessions, said de-aggregator updating said remote status table with the information in said aggregated reply packet (Chao, column 6, lines 1-13).

- <Claim 18>

The aggregation device of claim 17, further comprising a proxy reply unit sending a proxy keep-alive reply message to one of said plurality of end systems originating a corresponding one of said keep alive-messages without waiting for said aggregated reply packet (Pereira, column 5, lines 45-47).

- <Claim 19>

The invention of claim 18, wherein said aggregation device comprises a network access server (Ketcham, column 4, lines 37-43).

Since the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, and Chao discloses all of the above limitations, claims 17-19 are rejected.

33. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ketcham in view of Pereira further in view of Rosenberg, further in view of Chao, as applied above, further in view of Simpson.

34. The combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, and Chao disclosed a method for managing polling traffic in a set of connection oriented sessions between end stations in a point-to-point network by aggregating packets and maintaining a status table. In an analogous art, Simpson disclosed an overview of the point-to-point protocol.

35. Concerning claim 20, although the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, and Chao did not explicitly teach the use of a magic number associated with each session, Simpson taught a magic number for use with the point-to-point protocol. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, and Chao by adding a magic number as provided by Simpson. Again the combination satisfies the need for an improved method of monitoring a point-to-point network. See Chao, column 2, lines 15-24.

36. Thereby, the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, Chao, and Simpson discloses:

- <Claim 20>

The aggregation device of claim 18, wherein said aggregated request packet contains a magic number related to each of the corresponding sessions (Simpson, pages 45-47).

Since the combination of Ketcham, Pereira, Rosenberg, Chao, and Simpson discloses all of the above limitations, claim 20 is rejected.

### ***Conclusion***

37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure.

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- Cox et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,535,335) disclosed a network of communicating resources in which the statuses of real resources may be propagated to higher aggregate resource whose own statuses are based upon the statuses of the real resources.
- Mahler et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,542,504) disclosed a method for the compression of packet header information of packets transmitted on a point-to-point link.
- Mohaban et al. (U.S. Patent Number 7,002,993) disclosed a method for aggregating multiple media packets under a single header in order to improve end-to-end bandwidth efficiency.

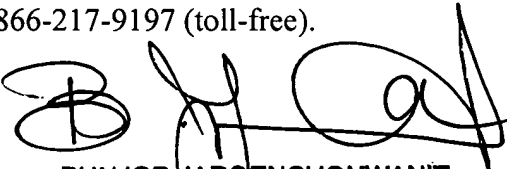
38. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor Lesniewski whose telephone number is 571-272-3987.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Victor Lesniewski  
Patent Examiner  
Group Art Unit 2152

  
BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER